

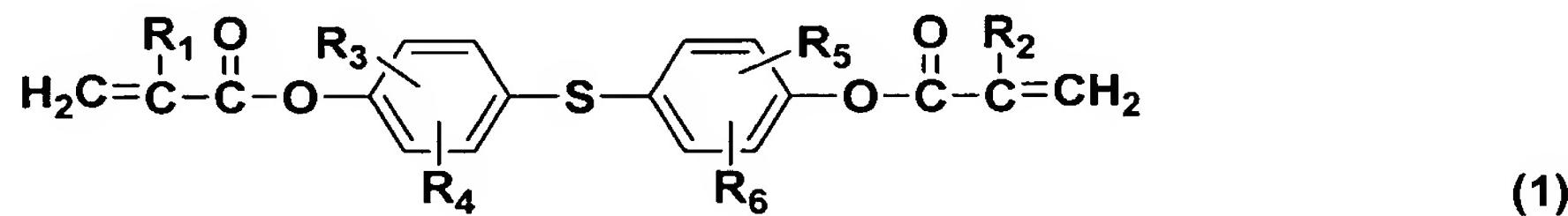
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

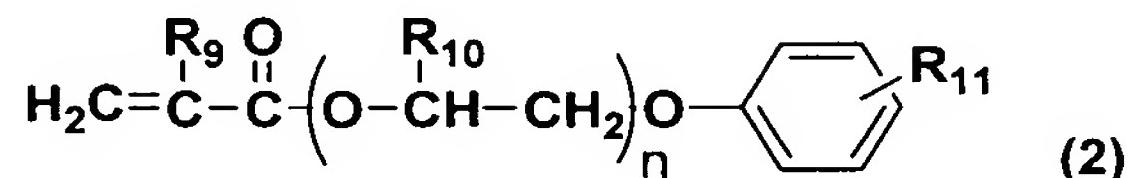
LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Claims 1-6 are canceled, without prejudice or disclaimer.

7. (new): An optical material cured by exposing an actinic-energy-ray-curable composition for an optical material to an actinic-energy ray, the composition comprising (A) a di(meth)acrylate represented by the following general formula (1) and (B) a mono(meth)acrylate represented by the following general formula (2):



wherein R₁ and R₂ independently represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₃ and R₅ independently represent a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or an ethyl group, R₄ and R₆ independently represent a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or a bromine atom;



wherein R₉ and R₁₀ independently represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₁₁ represents a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group or a cumyl group, and n represents 0 or an integer of 1-5.

8. (new): The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein the composition contains 10 to 90 wt % of the component (A) and 90 to 10 wt % of the component (B).

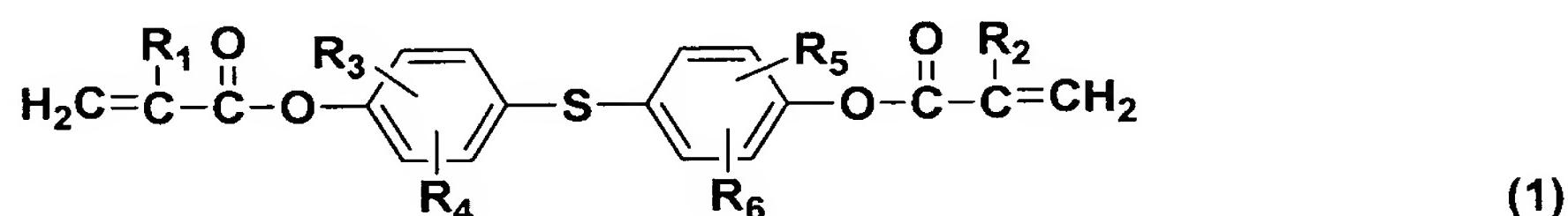
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9. (new): The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein each of R₁ and R₂ is a hydrogen atom in the general formula (1).
10. (new): The active energy beam-curable composition for an optical material according to Claim 7, wherein n is 0 and R₁₁ is a phenyl group or a cumyl group in the general formula (2).
11. (new): The optical material according to of Claim 7, wherein the composition further comprises (C) a photoinitiator.
12. (new): The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein all of R₃ to R₆ are hydrogen atoms; R₃ and R₅ are hydrogen atoms and R₄ and R₆ are methyl groups; or R₃ and R₅ are hydrogen atoms and R₄ and R₆ are bromine atoms in the general formula (1).
13. (new): The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein R₉ is a hydrogen atom in the general formula (2).
14. (new): The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein the component (A) is at least a compound selected from the group consisting of bis(4-(meth)acryloyloxyphenyl) sulfide, bis(4-(meth)acryloyloxy-3-methylphenyl) sulfide, and bis(4-(meth)acryloyloxy-3-bromophenyl) sulfide.
15. (new): The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein the component (A) is at least a compound selected from the group consisting of phenyl (meth)acrylate, p-cumylphenyl (meth)acrylate, o-phenylphenyl (meth)acrylate, m-phenylphenyl (meth)acrylate, p-phenylphenyl (meth)acrylate, phenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, p-cumylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, o-phenylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, m-phenylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, and p-phenylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

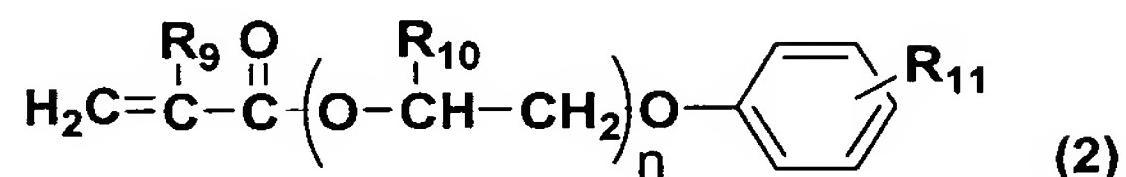
16. The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein the optical material has a refractive index (25°C) of 1.61 or more.

17. The optical material according to Claim 7, wherein the optical material is a lens sheet or a plastic lens.

18. A method for producing an optical material comprising:
a step of applying or pouring an actinic-energy-ray-curable composition for an optical material to a casting mold having a predetermined shape, wherein the composition comprises (A) a di(meth)acrylate represented by the following general formula (1) and (B) a mono(meth)acrylate represented by the following general formula (2), and
a step of irradiating an active energy beam to the composition;



wherein R₁ and R₂ independently represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₃ and R₅ independently represent a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or an ethyl group, R₄ and R₆ independently represent a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or a bromine atom;



wherein R₉ and R₁₀ independently represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₁₁ represents a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group or a cumyl group, and n represents 0 or an integer of 1-5.

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19. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein the composition contains 10 to 90 wt % of the component (A) and 90 to 10 wt % of the component (B).

20. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein each of R₁ and R₂ is a hydrogen atom in the general formula (1).

21. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein n is 0 and R₁₁ is a phenyl group or a cumyl group in the general formula (2).

22. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein the composition further comprises (C) a photoinitiator.

23. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein all of R₃ to R₆ are hydrogen atoms; R₃ and R₅ are hydrogen atoms and R₄ and R₆ are methyl groups; or R₃ and R₅ are hydrogen atoms and R₄ and R₆ are bromine atoms in the general formula (1).

24. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein R₉ is a hydrogen atom in the general formula (2).

25. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein the component (A) is at least a compound selected from the group consisting of bis(4-(meth)acryloyloxyphenyl) sulfide, bis(4-(meth)acryloyloxy-3-methylphenyl) sulfide, and bis(4-(meth)acryloyloxy-3-bromophenyl) sulfide.

26. A method for producing an optical material according to Claim 18, wherein the component (A) is at least a compound selected from the group consisting of phenyl (meth)acrylate, p-cumylphenyl (meth)acrylate, o-phenylphenyl (meth)acrylate, m-phenylphenyl (meth)acrylate, p-phenylphenyl (meth)acrylate, phenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, p-

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cumylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, o-phenylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, m-phenylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, and p-phenylphenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate.